





## NOW READY FOR SALE

## THE CHRONICLES AND DIRECTORY

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANTOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHENKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KAKODATE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SIAM.

A Chromo-lithograph of the NEW

CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the

PEAK.

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work);

AND

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &amp;c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &amp;c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Gouvea.

SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell &amp; Co.

AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls &amp; Co.

FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls &amp; Co.

FOUCHOW.....Messrs. Hedges &amp; Co.

NINGPO.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall &amp; Holts.

## NOTICE.

The Underlying, having become LESSOR of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PENFARMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson &amp; Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business matters "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1878.

The long letter of "Philo-Coraeus" to our Shanghai morning contemporary, excerpts from which we publish elsewhere, contains much interesting information. According to the accounts this writer receives from Corea, the people of that country—more particularly the ruling classes—are fanatically hostile to all foreigners and are by no means reconciled to the Japanese being allowed to reside at some of their ports. The Government is arbitrary and corrupt beyond measure, and encourages its subjects in a most direct and open manner to think all manner of evil of foreigners. Nothing is too vile to call outsiders or anything of foreign origin. This bitter hatred of foreigners by the ruling classes in Corea is alike capacious and irrational. They never pause to consider whether foreigners may not prove of service to them, whether the commerce with other countries may not confer greater advantages on themselves than the foreigners; their hostility to the latter is simply childish. The Coreans are palpably bigoted and cowardly. They profess to be eager for war in pretence to foreign intercourse; but, as a matter of fact, they could not offer any resistance to a civilised force, and the Japanese would not have experienced any difficulty in entirely subjugating the country had they felt so disposed after the outrage on their men-of-war's boats. It is doubtful whether the Coreans fully understand or appreciate their own weakness. They have not, for centuries, been regularly pitted against an external foe, and probably put much more confidence than is merited in their undisciplined and ill-armed troops, who would not be able to stand five minutes before properly drilled soldiers. The Corean Government is not very firmly established, we should imagine, and is rather divided in opinion. None of the ruling powers are in the least degree favourable to foreigners or even disposed to welcome the Japanese; on that head there is unanimity enough; but the King and some other members of the Royal Family and Ministers are at issue as to the mode of treating the so-called "barbarians." The King's father is a rabid hater of foreigners, and would resist their admission into Corea to the utmost; the monarch himself was not inclined to risk a war, the result of which he foresaw might be to bring destruction and ruin upon him, and accordingly entered into the Treaty with Japan. None the less, however, it would seem that he bears no good will to the Japanese, and would not dream of protecting them but for fear of the consequences of any popular outbreak of fury. He has averted a rupture with Japan, but he will do what he can, through his Government and the officials, apparently, to keep alive the flame of popular hatred against all intruders. A significant fact is recorded by "Philo-Coraeus," namely that monumental stones have been erected in the various towns and cities, bearing the following lines—"The country will be utterly ruined and lost if an alliance takes place with the Western nations. Anyone who dares allude even to making friends with barbarians must be looked upon as a rebel, a traitor, and should be at once executed, &amp;c." This senseless dislike of foreigners is very much on a par with that formerly indulged in by the Chinese, and which still to a large extent prevails in many parts of the Central Kingdom. The dreadful famine which reigned last year in the Corean peninsula, from which it is computed about one-eighth of the population perished, in spite of the large importation of rice from Japan, ought to have taught the Coreans a lesson. Vast numbers more would inevitably have died of starvation, but for the welcome supply of rice from Japan. But the Coreans are not a grateful nor a reflective people. Instead of being thankful for the seasonable supply of rice from their neighbours, and abundance they now only appear to regret the outflow of the precious metal in purchase involved. A more selfish people it would be difficult to find. It can certainly be no great pleasure to break in upon their isolation, but if, as "Philo-Coraeus" states, the resources of their country are incalculable, they will not long be suffered to keep them locked up and unused. We are somewhat sceptical, however, with regard to the undeveloped resources of Corea proving very rich. There may be gold and silver, but hardly, we think, in any great quantity, for the people appear to possess few ornaments. Coal may be found in Corea, and possibly iron, but the jealous Government would not allow

## NOTICE.

The Underlying, having become LESSOR of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PENFARMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson &amp; Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business matters "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1878.

The long letter of "Philo-Coraeus" to our Shanghai morning contemporary, excerpts from which we publish elsewhere, contains much interesting information. According to the accounts this writer receives from Corea, the people of that country—more particularly the ruling classes—are fanatically hostile to all foreigners and are by no means reconciled to the Japanese being allowed to reside at some of their ports. The Government is arbitrary and corrupt beyond measure, and encourages its subjects in a most direct and open manner to think all manner of evil of foreigners. Nothing is too vile to call outsiders or anything of foreign origin. This bitter hatred of foreigners by the ruling classes in Corea is alike capacious and irrational. They never pause to consider whether foreigners may not prove of service to them, whether the commerce with other countries may not confer greater advantages on themselves than the foreigners; their hostility to the latter is simply childish. The Coreans are palpably bigoted and cowardly. They profess to be eager for war in pretence to foreign intercourse; but, as a matter of fact, they could not offer any resistance to a civilised force, and the Japanese would not have experienced any difficulty in entirely subjugating the country had they felt so disposed after the outrage on their men-of-war's boats. It is doubtful whether the Coreans fully understand or appreciate their own weakness. They have not, for centuries, been regularly pitted against an external foe, and probably put much more confidence than is merited in their undisciplined and ill-armed troops, who would not be able to stand five minutes before properly drilled soldiers. The Corean Government is not very firmly established, we should imagine, and is rather divided in opinion. None of the ruling powers are in the least degree favourable to foreigners or even disposed to welcome the Japanese; on that head there is unanimity enough; but the King and some other members of the Royal Family and Ministers are at issue as to the mode of treating the so-called "barbarians." The King's father is a rabid hater of foreigners, and would resist their admission into Corea to the utmost; the monarch himself was not inclined to risk a war, the result of which he foresaw might be to bring destruction and ruin upon him, and accordingly entered into the Treaty with Japan. None the less, however, it would seem that he bears no good will to the Japanese, and would not dream of protecting them but for fear of the consequences of any popular outbreak of fury. He has averted a rupture with Japan, but he will do what he can, through his Government and the officials, apparently, to keep alive the flame of popular hatred against all intruders. A significant fact is recorded by "Philo-Coraeus," namely that monumental stones have been erected in the various towns and cities, bearing the following lines—"The country will be utterly ruined and lost if an alliance takes place with the Western nations. Anyone who dares allude even to making friends with barbarians must be looked upon as a rebel, a traitor, and should be at once executed, &amp;c." This senseless dislike of foreigners is very much on a par with that formerly indulged in by the Chinese, and which still to a large extent prevails in many parts of the Central Kingdom. The dreadful famine which reigned last year in the Corean peninsula, from which it is computed about one-eighth of the population perished, in spite of the large importation of rice from Japan, ought to have taught the Coreans a lesson. Vast numbers more would inevitably have died of starvation, but for the welcome supply of rice from Japan. But the Coreans are not a grateful nor a reflective people. Instead of being thankful for the seasonable supply of rice from their neighbours, and abundance they now only appear to regret the outflow of the precious metal in purchase involved. A more selfish people it would be difficult to find. It can certainly be no great pleasure to break in upon their isolation, but if, as "Philo-Coraeus" states, the resources of their country are incalculable, they will not long be suffered to keep them locked up and unused. We are somewhat sceptical, however, with regard to the undeveloped resources of Corea proving very rich. There may be gold and silver, but hardly, we think, in any great quantity, for the people appear to possess few ornaments. Coal may be found in Corea, and possibly iron, but the jealous Government would not allow

## NOTICE.

The Underlying, having become LESSOR of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PENFARMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson &amp; Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business matters "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1878.

The long letter of "Philo-Coraeus" to our Shanghai morning contemporary, excerpts from which we publish elsewhere, contains much interesting information. According to the accounts this writer receives from Corea, the people of that country—more particularly the ruling classes—are fanatically hostile to all foreigners and are by no means reconciled to the Japanese being allowed to reside at some of their ports. The Government is arbitrary and corrupt beyond measure, and encourages its subjects in a most direct and open manner to think all manner of evil of foreigners. Nothing is too vile to call outsiders or anything of foreign origin. This bitter hatred of foreigners by the ruling classes in Corea is alike capacious and irrational. They never pause to consider whether foreigners may not prove of service to them, whether the commerce with other countries may not confer greater advantages on themselves than the foreigners; their hostility to the latter is simply childish. The Coreans are palpably bigoted and cowardly. They profess to be eager for war in pretence to foreign intercourse; but, as a matter of fact, they could not offer any resistance to a civilised force, and the Japanese would not have experienced any difficulty in entirely subjugating the country had they felt so disposed after the outrage on their men-of-war's boats. It is doubtful whether the Coreans fully understand or appreciate their own weakness. They have not, for centuries, been regularly pitted against an external foe, and probably put much more confidence than is merited in their undisciplined and ill-armed troops, who would not be able to stand five minutes before properly drilled soldiers. The Corean Government is not very firmly established, we should imagine, and is rather divided in opinion. None of the ruling powers are in the least degree favourable to foreigners or even disposed to welcome the Japanese; on that head there is unanimity enough; but the King and some other members of the Royal Family and Ministers are at issue as to the mode of treating the so-called "barbarians." The King's father is a rabid hater of foreigners, and would resist their admission into Corea to the utmost; the monarch himself was not inclined to risk a war, the result of which he foresaw might be to bring destruction and ruin upon him, and accordingly entered into the Treaty with Japan. None the less, however, it would seem that he bears no good will to the Japanese, and would not dream of protecting them but for fear of the consequences of any popular outbreak of fury. He has averted a rupture with Japan, but he will do what he can, through his Government and the officials, apparently, to keep alive the flame of popular hatred against all intruders. A significant fact is recorded by "Philo-Coraeus," namely that monumental stones have been erected in the various towns and cities, bearing the following lines—"The country will be utterly ruined and lost if an alliance takes place with the Western nations. Anyone who dares allude even to making friends with barbarians must be looked upon as a rebel, a traitor, and should be at once executed, &amp;c." This senseless dislike of foreigners is very much on a par with that formerly indulged in by the Chinese, and which still to a large extent prevails in many parts of the Central Kingdom. The dreadful famine which reigned last year in the Corean peninsula, from which it is computed about one-eighth of the population perished, in spite of the large importation of rice from Japan, ought to have taught the Coreans a lesson. Vast numbers more would inevitably have died of starvation, but for the welcome supply of rice from Japan. But the Coreans are not a grateful nor a reflective people. Instead of being thankful for the seasonable supply of rice from their neighbours, and abundance they now only appear to regret the outflow of the precious metal in purchase involved. A more selfish people it would be difficult to find. It can certainly be no great pleasure to break in upon their isolation, but if, as "Philo-Coraeus" states, the resources of their country are incalculable, they will not long be suffered to keep them locked up and unused. We are somewhat sceptical, however, with regard to the undeveloped resources of Corea proving very rich. There may be gold and silver, but hardly, we think, in any great quantity, for the people appear to possess few ornaments. Coal may be found in Corea, and possibly iron, but the jealous Government would not allow

## NOTICE.

The Underlying, having become LESSOR of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PENFARMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson &amp; Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business matters "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1878.

The long letter of "Philo-Coraeus" to our Shanghai morning contemporary, excerpts from which we publish elsewhere, contains much interesting information. According to the accounts this writer receives from Corea, the people of that country—more particularly the ruling classes—are fanatically hostile to all foreigners and are by no means reconciled to the Japanese being allowed to reside at some of their ports. The Government is arbitrary and corrupt beyond measure, and encourages its subjects in a most direct and open manner to think all manner of evil of foreigners. Nothing is too vile to call outsiders or anything of foreign origin. This bitter hatred of foreigners by the ruling classes in Corea is alike capacious and irrational. They never pause to consider whether foreigners may not prove of service to them, whether the commerce with other countries may not confer greater advantages on themselves than the foreigners; their hostility to the latter is simply childish. The Coreans are palpably bigoted and cowardly. They profess to be eager for war in pretence to foreign intercourse; but, as a matter of fact, they could not offer any resistance to a civilised force, and the Japanese would not have experienced any difficulty in entirely subjugating the country had they felt so disposed after the outrage on their men-of-war's boats. It is doubtful whether the Coreans fully understand or appreciate their own weakness. They have not, for centuries, been regularly pitted against an external foe, and probably put much more confidence than is merited in their undisciplined and ill-armed troops, who would not be able to stand five minutes before properly drilled soldiers. The Corean Government is not very firmly established, we should imagine, and is rather divided in opinion. None of the ruling powers are in the least degree favourable to foreigners or even disposed to welcome the Japanese; on that head there is unanimity enough; but the King and some other members of the Royal Family and Ministers are at issue as to the mode of treating the so-called "barbarians." The King's father is a rabid hater of foreigners, and would resist their admission into Corea to the utmost; the monarch himself was not inclined to risk a war, the result of which he foresaw might be to bring destruction and ruin upon him, and accordingly entered into the Treaty with Japan. None the less, however, it would seem that he bears no good will to the Japanese, and would not dream of protecting them but for fear of the consequences of any popular outbreak of fury. He has averted a rupture with Japan, but he will do what he can, through his Government and the officials, apparently, to keep alive the flame of popular hatred against all intruders. A significant fact is recorded by "Philo-Coraeus," namely that monumental stones have been erected in the various towns and cities, bearing the following lines—"The country will be utterly ruined and lost if an alliance takes place with the Western nations. Anyone who dares allude even to making friends with barbarians must be looked upon as a rebel, a traitor, and should be at once executed, &amp;c." This senseless dislike of foreigners is very much on a par with that formerly indulged in by the Chinese, and which still to a large extent prevails in many parts of the Central Kingdom. The dreadful famine which reigned last year in the Corean peninsula, from which it is computed about one-eighth of the population perished, in spite of the large importation of rice from Japan, ought to have taught the Coreans a lesson. Vast numbers more would inevitably have died of starvation, but for the welcome supply of rice from Japan. But the Coreans are not a grateful nor a reflective people. Instead of being thankful for the seasonable supply of rice from their neighbours, and abundance they now only appear to regret the outflow of the precious metal in purchase involved. A more selfish people it would be difficult to find. It can certainly be no great pleasure to break in upon their isolation, but if, as "Philo-Coraeus" states, the resources of their country are







